INCREASE INCOME AND MORTALITY OF COLORRECTAL CANCER IN BRAZIL.

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Background and Aims: The objective of this study is to determine the correlation between average per capita income and the rate of colorrectal cancer mortality in Brazil between 2000 and 2007.
Materials and methods: We obtained data on median household income and mortality rate for colon, rectum and anus between 2001   2007 by DATASUS. A trend analysis was performed using linear regression, and correlation between variables by Pearson's correlation coefficient.
Results: There was a tendency towards an increase average family income and standardizedmortality rate of colon, rectum and anus in Brazil. There was also strong positive correlation (r = 0.81, p <0.001) between incomeand mortality for this cancer located throughout the study period.
Conclusion: Theincrease in income may partially explain the increased occurrence of cancer of thecolon, rectum and anus, and this is possibly due to differential access to food recognized as a risk factor, such as red meat and fat food.É therefore important Assess the priority of public health programs addressing nutrition in countries with intermediate economy, as is the case in Brazil.